



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

better, within the next decade. Practical engineers realize that every dollar of Federal and State funds appropriated for these surveys, if spent in the next twenty years, will save many dollars that otherwise must be spent by corporations and individuals in fragmentary surveys made for special purposes, and the worst feature of such an uneconomic procedure would be that it would provide no maps for the use of the general public.

THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

ONE million cords of pulpwood on the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, has been sold by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture to the Alaskan-American Paper Corporation. The timber is from the east shore of the Behm Canal, Revillagigedo Island, about 32 miles from Ketchikan, the largest city in the Territory. The contract price of the timber was 60 cents per 100 cubic feet for spruce and cedar, and 30 cents per 100 cubic feet for all other species. The sale area covers 45,000 acres, and extends for 55 miles along the coast. Twenty per cent. of the forest is spruce, 66 per cent. hemlock, and 14 per cent. Alaska and western red cedar.

A conditional award has been made by the Forest Service to the company, pending approval by the Federal Power Commission of their application for a hydro-electric power license. The timber sale contract covers an initial period of 32 years, or until 1953. The price of the stumpage will be redetermined and fixed by the Federal Government in 1928, and every five years thereafter. Cutting must begin by October 1, 1923, thus allowing two years for organization and construction of improvements. The contract also requires the establishment of a pulp mill of not less than 25 tons capacity by October 1, 1926. A yearly cut of from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 cubic feet is contemplated.

The award of this sale is in line with the general policy of the Forest Service for making available the timber resources of Alaska as a means of increasing the supply of pulpwood for the United States. The national forests of the Territory probably contain 100,000,000

cords of timber suitable for the manufacture of newsprint and other grades of paper. Under scientific management, experts say these forests can be made to produce 2,000,000 cords of pulpwood annually for all time, or enough to manufacture one third of the pulp products now consumed in this country.

The Alaska forests also contain the second chief essential of the pulp and paper manufacturing industry, namely, water power. No accurate survey of the power resources has yet been made, but known projects have a possible development of over 100,000 horsepower, and it is believed that a complete exploration of the national forests in southern Alaska will show not less than 250,000 potential horsepower that can be developed from water.

Forest Service cruisers are now working in Alaska collecting data for further use and development of the forests. One block of timber containing 335,000,000 cubic feet—enough to keep a 100-ton pulp mill running—has been advertised and is now ready for sale.

THE ROOSEVELT WILD LIFE MEMORIAL

THE wild life memorial established by New York State to Theodore Roosevelt, The Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station at Syracuse, is this summer conducting field investigations in New York State in the newly established seven thousand acre Allegheny State Park, which lies south of Buffalo on the Allegheny River. Here Mr. Aretas A. Saunders is investigating the birds, and Professor T. L. Hankinson the fishes. Through friends of the station funds have been provided to investigate the beaver in the Adirondacks, where numerous complaints of the injuries have necessitated a study of their present status. This investigation is being made by Dr. Charles E. Johnson. Through the cooperation of President Howard H. Hays, of the Yellowstone Park Camps Company, and with the approval and cooperation of Director Mather, of the Park Service, and of Superintendent Albright, of the Yellowstone National Park, a field party has been at work in the Yellowstone studying wild life problems, with headquarters at Camp Roosevelt, in the north-